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     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:59:18 ON 15 SEP
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L1            18 S ANTIBOD?(7A)CONJUGAT?(7A)LIPASE
L2            11 DUP REM L1 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so pi ab 1-11 l2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AU   Taipa, M. Angela; Kaul, Rajni-Hatti; Mattiasson, Bo; Cabral, Joaquim M. S.
TI   Recovery of a monoclonal antibody from hybridoma culture supernatant by
     affinity precipitation with Eudragit S-100
SO   Bioseparation (2000), 9(5), 291-298
     CODEN: BISPE4; ISSN: 0923-179X
AB   An IgG1 monoclonal antibody (MAB) was isolated from hybridoma culture
     supernatant by affinity precipitation with an Eudragit S-100-based
     heterobifunctional ligand.  Affinity binding was performed in a
     homogeneous aqueous phase at pH 7.5 followed by precipitation of the bound
affinity
     complex by lowering the pH to 4.8.  After two washing steps, elution of
     specifically bound MAB was achieved by incubating the precipitate with 0.1 M
     glycine HCl pH 2.5.  The influence of elution volume and time on the
     recovery of active MAB and the overall purification factor were studied.  The
     best conditions enabled the recovery of 50.2% of active MAB with a purification
     factor of 6.2.  A further dialysis against 50 mM Tris HCl pH 8.0 increased
     the activity yield and the purification factor to 68.4% and 8.3, resp.  This
     result showed that part of the antibody activity loss during affinity
     precipitation was due to a reversible inactivation process, being easily
recovered
     after a refining dialysis step.

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN   Bagshawe, Kenneth Dawson
TI   Tumor therapy and diagnosis using tumor selective agent tolerization
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
PI   WO 9964065           A2     19991216    WO 1999-GB1870           19990611
     WO 9964065           A3     20000629
         W:  AU, BR, CA, CN, ID, IN, JP, KR, MX, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
     AU 9959469           A1     19991230    AU 1999-59469            19990611
AB   A method is provided for combating a tumor in a patient, the method
     comprising administering to the patient (a) an agent which tolerizes the
     patient to a tumor selective agent or to an agent which interacts
     selectively with the the tumor selective agent; (b) a tumor selective
     agent which comprises a polypeptide; and (c) at least one further agent
     which interacts selectively with the the tumor selective agent.  Tumor
     diagnostic methods are also provided.  Preparation, distribution, and
     immunogenicity of a monomethoxyPEG-carboxypeptidase G2 conjugate is
     included.

L2   ANSWER 3 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AU   Taipa, M. Angela; Kaul, Rajni; Mattiasson, Bo; Cabral, Joaquim M. S.
TI   Preliminary studies on the purification of a monoclonal antibody by
     affinity precipitation with Eudragit S-100
SO   Journal of Molecular Recognition (1998), 11(1-6), 240-242
     CODEN: JMORE4; ISSN: 0952-3499
AB   A simple procedure for the purification of an IgG-type monoclonal antibody by
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affinity precipitation using Eudragit S-100 is presented. The ligand, a microbial lipase previously used as antigen, was coupled to the polymer at a concentration of 40 mg lipase/g Eudragit. This macroligand was reversibly precipitated by manipulating the pH at values higher and lower than 4.8. The effects of polymer concentration and dilution of hybridoma culture supernatant on the overall precipitation process were evaluated. The best purification factor was achieved with a polymer concentration of 0.1% (w/v) and a supernatant dilution of 1:3. The preliminary studies reported here enabled the purification of a monoclonal antibody in one step with an activity yield (by ELISA) of 50%-55% and a purification factor of ca 6.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AU Sanan D A; Fan J; Bensadoun A; Taylor J M
TI Hepatic lipase is abundant on both hepatocyte and endothelial cell surfaces in the liver.
SO Journal of lipid research, (1997 May) 38 (5) 1002-13.
Journal code: 0376606. ISSN: 0022-2275.
AB The cellular location of hepatic lipase was investigated in transgenic rabbits that expressed human hepatic lipase in the liver. The binding of monoclonal antibodies to human hepatic lipase, as detected by either fluorescence-tagged or gold-**conjugated** secondary **antibodies**, showed that hepatic **lipase** was concentrated at the surfaces of hepatic sinusoids. This distribution was the same as observed in the human liver. At the ultrastructural level, immunogold labeling of the space of Disse showed hepatic lipase on both lumenal and sublumenal surfaces of rabbit liver sinusoidal endothelial cells. An equivalent amount of hepatic lipase also was found on the external surfaces of hepatocyte microvilli in the space of Disse, as well as in the interhepatocyte spaces. The distribution suggests that a majority of the hepatic lipase produced by the liver is associated with hepatocyte surfaces, consistent with the functions of this enzyme in lipoprotein metabolism.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Pittner, Fritz; Schalkhammer, Thomas; Ecker, Bernhard; Kynclova, Eva; Wakolbinger, Werner
TI Lipase-labelled probe
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9510775 | A1 | 19950420 | WO 1994-EP3379 | 19941013 |
| | W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | CA 2151731 | AA | 19950420 | CA 1994-2151731 | 19941013 |
| | AU 9478557 | A1 | 19950504 | AU 1994-78557 | 19941013 |
| | AU 671392 | B2 | 19960822 | | |
| | JP 07509618 | T2 | 19951026 | JP 1994-511295 | 19941013 |
| | EP 679257 | A1 | 19951102 | EP 1994-929543 | 19941013 |
| | R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI | | | | |

AB To improve the thermal and chemical stability of an enzyme-labeled probe, a lipase that is preferably extracted from Candida rugosa and whose isoenzymes or structural analogs have at least 70% amino acid homol. and lipase activity is used as the enzyme.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Roskos K V; Tefft J A; Heller J
TI A morphine-triggered delivery system useful in the treatment of heroin addiction.
SO Clinical materials, (1993) 13 (1-4) 109-19.

Journal code: 8707278. ISSN: 0267-6605.

AB The ultimate objective of this work is to develop a device that can be triggered by morphine to release naltrexone. Two device configurations are described. In one configuration, naltrexone is dispersed in cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres which are then spray-coated with trilaurin. In the other configuration, naltrexone is dispersed in an n-octyl half ester of methyl vinyl ether and maleic anhydride copolymer and the mixture fabricated into a disk which is then coated with trilaurin. The microspheres are designed to release naltrexone abruptly while the disks are designed to release naltrexone at a constant rate over a two week period. The microspheres, or the disk along with a reversibly inactivated lipase are placed inside a semipermeable membrane that allows free passage of morphine and naltrexone but excludes the higher molecular weight components of the device. Reversible inactivation of lipase is achieved by covalent attachment of morphine and complexing with morphine antibody. Activation of the device occurs by diffusion of morphine into the device and displacing the **lipase**-morphine **conjugate** from the **antibody**. The activated lipase then removes the trilaurin protective coating, thus triggering naltrexone release.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

AU Tefft J A; Roskos K V; Heller J

TI The effect of lipase on the release of naltrexone from triglyceride-coated cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres.

SO Journal of biomedical materials research, (1992 Jun) 26 (6) 713-24. Journal code: 0112726. ISSN: 0021-9304.

AB The ultimate objective of this work is to develop a device that can be triggered by morphine to release naltrexone. In this device, naltrexone is dispersed in cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres which are then spray-coated with a trilaurin protective coating. The microspheres are contained within a macroporous cylinder which also contains a reversibly inactivated lipase. This enzyme in its inactive state is unable to remove the protective coating but in its active state is able to do so. Inactivation is achieved by the covalent attachment of morphine followed by complexation with a morphine antibody. Triggering is accomplished by the displacement of the **lipase**-morphine **conjugate** from the **antibody**. In this phase we have investigated the effect of lipase on the release of naltrexone from trilaurin-coated microspheres and found that the coated microspheres are stable in a pH 7.4 phosphate buffer at 37 degrees C for at least 1 month, but release 80% of the incorporated naltrexone in one hour when 100 mg of capsules in 5 mL buffer are exposed to 25 micrograms of lipase.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

IN Owaku, Mitsuharu; Aizawa, Masuo; Ikariyama, Yoshito; Shinohara, Hiroaki

TI Optical enzymic sensor for triglyceride and other substance determination

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI JP 03257370 | A2 | 19911115 | JP 1990-55007 | 19900308 |
| JP 2957625 | B2 | 19991006 | | |

AB The title optical sensor is a pH sensor consisting of a chromogen (e.g. fluorescein)-containing antigenic high-mol.-weight substance monolayer or laminate membrane, on which an antibody-enzyme complex is immobilized. Thus, antigenic bovine serum albumin (BSA), fluorescein isocyanate, and pH 9.1 carbonate buffer were mixed, incubated at 25° for 16 h, and made into a monolayer membrane, which was crosslinked with glutaraldehyde. The monolayer membrane was layered on a silylated quartz plate, which was soaked in pH 7.0 phosphate buffer containing anti-BSA antibody-lipase complex for immobilization. The prepared sensor was used in determining triglycerides based on reaction with the immobilized lipase. The fatty acids formed lowered the pH of the membrane and, as a result, the fluorescence d. was decreased. Based on this measurement, triglyceride concentration was determined

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AU Grenner, G.
TI Practicability of immunochemical lipase determinations
SO Diagnose & Labor (1985), 35(2), 51-5
CODEN: DILAEE; ISSN: 0178-8345
AB An enzyme immunoassay for human serum pancreatic **lipase** (I) with peroxidase-**conjugated antibody** had a limit of detection of 1.5 μg/L (1:10 dilution) or 0.3 μg/L (1:1 dilution), a relative standard deviation in series of 2.9-6.5% and from day to day of 4.4-10.5%, and showed a nearly linear reference curve of concentration vs. extinction between 3 and 300 μg/L (double-log plot). Storage of serum at -70, +4, or +25° for 4 wk caused no change in I concentration determined by this method. Also, there was a good correlation between results of the test at higher I concentration Thus, the enzyme immunoassay is specific, highly sensitive, and reproducible. However, it requires much time and work, and is not indicated for simple screening tests for suspected pancreatitis. For this purpose, an immunochem. test with latex coated with I antibodies is suitable because of its rapidity and simplicity. I concns. of >250-300 μg/L are detectable by this method, and >97.5% of sera of patients with acute pancreatitis have concns. of >330 μg/L. Thus, immunochem. methods for I determination can be used for diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic diseases.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Lee, Jin P.; Yi, Ching Sui A.
TI Assay method and reagent kit means for lipid-containing body fluid
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 4452903 | A | 19840605 | US 1981-235206 | 19810217 |

AB An immunoassay method and storage-stable reagent kit are described for the determination of protein- or lipoprotein-bound haptens in lipid-containing biol. fluids which involves using surfactant which can be combined with an exogenous binder for direct determination of total hapten without prior extraction or pretreatment. The kit consists of a container containing tracer (radiolabeled hapten or enzymic-hapten **conjugate**), a container containing **antibodies** to the hapten, surfactant, and **lipase** for converting any unbound hapten to the lipid-soluble form. Thus, for the determination of testosterone, a testosterone-enzyme conjugate was prepared by reacting testosterone-3-carboxymethyloxime dissolved in DMF containing triethylamine with isobutylchloroformate for 1 h in the cold, followed by reaction with malate dehydrogenase and dialysis.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AU FLICKINGER R A; TROST S R
TI CYTO TOXICITY OF **ANTIBODY** PHOSPHO **LIPASE** C **CONJUGATES** ON CULTURED FRIEND LEUKEMIA CELLS.
SO European Journal of Cancer, (1976) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 159-160.
CODEN: EJCAAH. ISSN: 0014-2964.
AB Phospholipase C was conjugated to tumor antibodies to ascertain the cytotoxic effect on cultured Friend leukemia cells. Serum from inbred mice immunized against Friend leukemia spleen cells was not toxic to tumor cells in vitro in the presence of complement. If globulin fraction is isolated and conjugated to phospholipase C with glutaraldehyde, then the diluted conjugate shows cytotoxicity against leukemic spleen cells but not against normal spleen cells. The explanation for this is not clear.

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L3       149516 RECONSTITUT?

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L4            0 L2 AND L3

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     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:59:18 ON 15 SEP
     2004
L1            18 S ANTIBOD?(7A)CONJUGAT?(7A)LIPASE
L2            11 DUP REM L1 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3        149516 S RECONSTITUT?
L4             0 S L2 AND L3

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# Refine Search

**Search Results -**

| Terms | Documents |
|---|---|
| L1 and L2 | 6 |

**Database:**
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Search:** L3

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

## Search History

**DATE: Wednesday, September 15, 2004** Printable Copy Create Case

| Set Name side by side | Query | Hit Count | Set Name result set |
|---|---|---|---|
| *DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND* | | | |
| L3 | l1 and L2 | 6 | L3 |
| L2 | reconstitut$ or combin$ | 2249712 | L2 |
| L1 | antibod$ near7 conjugat$ near7 lipase | 7 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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**Search Results** - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

☐ 1. 20020035084. 21 Nov 01. 21 Mar 02. Pharmaceuticals and assays using enzyme subunits. Titball, Richard W., et al. 514/44; 424/146.1 A61K048/00 A61K039/395.

☐ 2. 6623950. 02 Nov 00; 23 Sep 03. Modified enzymes having polymer conjugates. von der Osten; Claus, et al. 435/220; 435/221 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/471 435/69.1 510/320 536/23.2. C12N009/50 C12N009/54 C12N015/57 C11D003/386.

☐ 3. 6472365. 16 Mar 98; 29 Oct 02. Pharmaceuticals and assays using enzyme subunits. Titball; Richard W, et al. 514/1; 424/130.1 424/134.1 424/141.1 424/152.1 514/2. A01N061/00 A01N037/18 A61K039/395.

☐ 4. 6258528. 22 Feb 99; 10 Jul 01. Signal amplification method. Carr; Frank. 435/5; 435/7.1 436/516 436/536 436/829. C12Q001/70 G01N033/53 G01N033/561 G01N033/542.

☐ 5. 6245901. 17 Feb 98; 12 Jun 01. Modified polypeptide. von der Osten; Claus, et al. 530/402; 435/192 435/221 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/471 435/69.1 536/23.2. C07K001/113 C12N009/08 C12N009/54 C12N015/00 C12N015/74.

☐ 6. 4814098. 28 Aug 87; 21 Mar 89. Magnetic material-physiologically active substance conjugate. Inada; Yuji, et al. 252/62.51R; 210/695 252/62.53 252/62.54 252/62.56 252/62.57 534/15. C04B035/00 C04B035/26.

☐ 7. 4452903. 17 Feb 81; 05 Jun 84. Assay method and reagent kit means for lipid-containing body fluid. Lee; Jin P., et al. 436/540; 422/61 436/542 436/804 436/808 436/817 436/826. G01N033/56 G01N033/58 G01N033/60 B65D071/00.

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| Terms | Documents |
|---|---|
| antibod$ near7 conjugat$ near7 lipase | 7 |